

Office of the Attorney General State of Texas

DAN MORALES
ATTORNEY GENERAL

December 8, 1997

Mr. Joe Hegar City Attorney City of Katy P.O. Box 35 Katy, Texas 77492-0035

OR97-2672

Dear Mr. Hegar:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 110836.

The City of Katy (the "city") received a request for several categories of information. You indicate that the some of the requested information has either been released or does not exist. You seek to withhold one category of information that includes the personnel file of a city police officer. You claim that this information is excepted from disclosure under the Open Records Act by section 552.102 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and have reviewed the documents at issue.

You assert that much of the submitted personnel file information is excepted from disclosure by section 552.102. Section 552.102 excepts from disclosure "information in a personnel file, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Gov't Code § 552.102(a). In Hubert v. Harte-Hanks Texas Newspapers, 652 S.W.2d 546 (Tex. App.—Austin 1983, writ ref'd n.r.e.), the court ruled that the test to be applied to information claimed to be protected under section 552.102 is the same as the test formulated by the Texas Supreme Court in Industrial Foundation for information claimed to be protected under the doctrine of common-law privacy as incorporated by section 552.101 of the act. Section 552.101 excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." This section encompasses information protected by constitutional or common-law privacy and excepts from disclosure private facts about an individual. Industrial Found. v. Texas Indus. Accident Bd., 540 S.W.2d 668 (Tex. 1976), cert. denied, 430 U.S. 931 (1977). Therefore, information may be withheld from the public when (1) it is highly intimate and embarrassing such that its release would be highly objectionable to a person of ordinary sensibilities, and (2) there is no legitimate public interest in its disclosure. Id. at 685; Open Records Decision No. 611 (1992) at 1.

The constitutional right to privacy protects two interests. Open Records Decision No. 600 (1992) at 4 (citing *Ramie v. City of Hedwig Village*, 765 F.2d 490 (5th Cir. 1985),

cert. denied, 474 U.S. 1062 (1986)). The first is the interest in independence in making certain important decisions related to the "zones of privacy" recognized by the United States Supreme Court. Open Records Decision No. 600 (1992) at 4. The zones of privacy recognized by the United States Supreme Court are matters pertaining to marriage, procreation, contraception, family relationships, and child rearing and education. See id.

The second interest is the interest in avoiding disclosure of personal matters. The test for whether information may be publicly disclosed without violating constitutional privacy rights involves a balancing of the individual's privacy interests against the public's need to know information of public concern. See Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987) at 5-7 (citing Fadjo v. Coon, 633 F.2d 1172, 1176 (5th Cir. 1981)). The scope of information considered private under the constitutional doctrine is far narrower than that under the common law; the material must concern the "most intimate aspects of human affairs." See Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987) at 5 (citing Ramie v. City of Hedwig Village, 765 F.2d 490, 492 (5th Cir. 1985), cert. denied, 474 U.S. 1062 (1986)).

This office has found that the following types of information are excepted from required public disclosure under constitutional or common-law privacy: some kinds of medical information or information indicating disabilities or specific illnesses, see Open Records Decision Nos. 470 (1987) (illness from severe emotional and job-related stress), 455 (1987) (prescription drugs, illnesses, operations, and physical handicaps), personal financial information not relating to the financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body, see Open Records Decision Nos. 600 (1992), 545 (1990), and information concerning the intimate relations between individuals and their family members see Open Records Decision No. 470 (1987). We have reviewed the submitted documents and have marked the information that must be withheld under constitutional or common-law privacy. See Open Records Decision Nos. 600 (1992) (personal financial information), 284 (1981) (letters of reference generally not protected by right to privacy).

Section 552.101 also encompasses information protected by other statutes. First, the Medical Practice Act (the "MPA"), article 4495b of Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes, protects from disclosure "[r]ecords of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that are created or maintained by a physician." V.T.C.S. art. 4495b, § 5.08(b). The documents submitted to this office include medical records access to which is governed by provisions outside the Open Records Act. Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991). The MPA provides for both confidentiality of medical records and certain statutory access requirements. *Id.* at 2. The medical records at issue may only be released as provided by the MPA. Next, chapter 611 of the Health and Safety Code provides for the confidentiality of mental health records created or maintained by a mental health professional. Section 611.002 provides in relevant part as follows:

(a) Communications between a patient and a professional, and records of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient that are created or maintained by a professional, are confidential.

Section 611.001 defines a "professional" as (1) a person authorized to practice medicine, (2) a person licensed or certified by the state to diagnose, evaluate or treat mental or emotional conditions or disorders, or (3) a person the patient reasonably believes is authorized, licensed, or certified. You may release these records only as provided by the statute. Health & Safety Code §§ 611.004, .0045; see Open Records Decision No. 565 (1990). We have marked the type of information that must be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with these statutory provisions.

Additionally, Federal regulations prohibit the release of criminal history record information ("CHRI") maintained in state and local CHRI systems to the general public. See 28 C.F.R. § 20.21(c)(1) ("Use of criminal history record information disseminated to noncriminal justice agencies shall be limited to the purpose for which it was given."), (2) ("No agency or individual shall confirm the existence or nonexistence of criminal history record information to any person or agency that would not be eligible to receive the information itself."). Section 411.083 provides that any CHRI maintained by the Department of Public Safety ("DPS") is confidential. Gov't Code § 411.083(a). Similarly, CHRI obtained from the DPS pursuant to statute is also confidential and may only be disclosed in very limited instances. Id. § 411.084; see also id. § 411.087 (restrictions on disclosure of CHRI obtained from DPS also apply to CHRI obtained from other criminal justice agencies). Therefore, if you have CHRI concerning your employee in your possession and it falls within the ambit of these state and federal regulations, you must withhold the CHRI from the requestor.

Likewise, the officer's photograph must be withheld. Section 552.119(a) of the Government Code excepts from required public disclosure "a photograph that depicts a peace officer as defined by Article 2.12, Code of Criminal Procedure," with certain exceptions that do not appear relevant here. A photograph that depicts a peace officer may be released only if the peace officer gives written consent to the disclosure. Gov't Code § 552.119(b). Thus, unless the officer has given his written consent, you must withhold the photograph of the officer contained in the requested information.

The Seventy-fifth Legislature has also added section 552.130 to the Open Records Act which governs the release and use of information obtained from motor vehicle records. Section 552.130 provides in relevant part as follows:

- (a) Information is excepted from the requirement of Section 552.021 if the information relates to:
 - (1) a motor vehicle operator's or driver's license or permit issued by an agency of this state[.]

Gov't Code § 552.130. We have marked the information which you must withhold pursuant to section 552.130.

Finally, section 552.117 of the Government Code provides that information may be withheld if it is

information that relates to the home address, home telephone number, social security number, or that reveals whether the following person has family members:

(2) a peace officer as defined by Article 2.12, Code of Criminal Procedure, or a security officer commissioned under Section 51.212, Education Code.

You must withhold, under section 552.117, the peace officer's home address, home telephone number, social security number, and information revealing whether the officer has family members. Code Crim. Proc. art. 2.12; Open Records Decision Nos. 532 (1989), 530 (1989). We have marked the types of information that must be withheld. With the exception of the above noted information, you must release the personnel file.

We are resolving this matter with an informal letter ruling rather than with a published open records decision. This ruling is limited to the particular records at issue under the facts presented to us in this request and should not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records. If you have questions about this ruling, please contact our office.

Yours very truly,

Don Ballard

Assistant Attorney General Open Records Division

JDB/ch

Ref: ID# 110836

Enclosures: Marked documents

cc: Ms. Lisa D. Sharp

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Fort Collins, Colorado 80526

(w/o enclosures)